

Law Enforcement News

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Mixed praises from policing for Smith's tenure

By Jennifer Browdy

The tenure of William French Smith, who resigned as U.S. Attorney General on January 23, has gotten mixed reviews from members of the criminal justice community. Some police officials and members of the defense bar have attacked some of his policy decisions, while others, such as Rudolph Giuliani, U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, have praised Smith as "the most effective attorney general of this century."

Smith, a corporate lawyer who was appointed Attorney General in January 1981, tended to reflect the conservative views of the Reagan Administration in his policy decisions, much to the dismay of many Congressional Democrats and groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union. Under Smith, the Justice Department adopted more conservative stands on such issues as abortion rights, busing as a means to end school segregation, and affirmative action.

Closer to the law enforcement arena, Smith switched the priorities of the Federal law enforcement apparatus from white-collar crime, which was emphasized by the Carter Administration, to drug enforcement and organized crime.

U.S. Attorney Giuliani, who had served as the number-three man in the Justice Department



William French Smith talks with reporters as he leaves his house to head for the Justice Department.

Wide World Photo

under Smith, said Smith was responding to the views of local law enforcement officials when he gave new emphasis to drug enforcement. "Attorney General Smith established nationwide law enforcement coordinating committees to make recommendations on where Justice Department funds should be allocated," Giuliani said. "The result has been that the FBI has become involved in drug enforcement for the first time."

Giuliani said that from a prosecutor's point of view, the new emphasis on drug enforcement has paid off.

"We can work on a national

scale now, because of the involvement of the FBI, and the number of cases we're prosecuting has increased significantly. The big drug busts you read about now, which are becoming almost commonplace, are a direct result of the Attorney General's decision to set up 12 drug task forces all over the country, coordinating the efforts of the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs officials, and the U.S. attorneys," he said.

Newark police director Hubert Williams, meanwhile, said the Justice Department's efforts to improve drug enforcement were "largely superficial."

"No major policy has come out of Washington that has addressed the sources of the drug problem in this country, namely, supply and demand," he said.

"Horrendous" was Williams' way of describing the Justice Department's position on civil liberties under Smith. But, he said, it is "difficult to discern whether the attorney general was merely carrying out policies mandated by the Reagan Administration, or whether he was acting on his own initiative." In either case, Williams said, the government that "once extended a hand to minorities and poor people is now extending a claw."

Williams did cite the Government's funding of a study on the nation's fear of crime as a "good thing" that came out of Smith's tenure as attorney general. That study is now underway in Newark and Houston.

Minneapolis Police Chief Anthony V. Bouza was restrained in his assessment of Smith's tenure. "As far as I'm concerned, the jury is still out as to the organizational wisdom of combining the efforts of the DEA and the FBI," he said. "I'd like to see the efforts of the FBI brought back to the areas of



Attorney General-designate Edwin Meese III

Wide World Photo

organized crime, white-collar crime and political corruption. Cases like Abscam seem to be a thing of the past, and that's a great loss."

However, Bouza did criticize Smith for his stand on the exclusionary rule. The Justice Department under Smith had pushed for a "good faith" exception to the

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Trading notes...

Interstate parley on serial killers

Investigators from 19 states and the Federal Bureau of Investigation met recently to pool their information in an attempt to pin down the 150 murders claimed by self-professed serial killers Henry Lee Lucas and Ottis Elwood Toole.

The three-day conference, sponsored by the Monroe, La., police and sheriff's departments, enabled investigators to establish the pair's connection to 24 of the homicides. Police had already verified 71 of the killings.

The conference was a continuation of a similar gathering that took place last October. Monroe police Lieut. Joe Cummings, who organized both conferences, said the investigators were able to put together information on the comings and goings of the killers, and to piece together facts relating to the homicides. "They'll have more charges filed against them as a result of the two conferences," Cummings said.



Self-professed killers Henry Lee Lucas (l.) and Ottis Elwood Toole

Wide World Photo

According to Cummings, such interstate gatherings are new to the law enforcement scene, and have proven highly successful. "We're discussing the possibility

of establishing an annual homicide conference to pool information on traveling murders, serial murderers and the like," Cummings said.

CJ leaders assess the future of policing

Where is policing going and who will lead it there?

These questions and others are examined in a new 30-page report, "The Future of Policing," published recently by the William O. Douglas Institute for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems. The report takes a comprehensive look at policing in its current societal context, offering comments and suggestions by a panel of law enforcement leaders on what direction policing should take in the future.

The panel, which met periodically during 1983, tried to raise the issues in policing that it felt were in need of public attention and debate. One member of the panel, Patrick V. Murphy, president of the Police Foundation, said the group intended to raise "issues that are not typically raised by the police power structure."

"We tried to address the causes of crime that are beyond the control of the police, such as poverty and unemployment," Murphy said. He added that the panel dealt mainly with problems facing urban police departments, since crime rates are highest in large cities.

The report outlines a number of factors affecting policing in this country, such as the public's fear of crime and mistrust of the criminal justice system, the increasing sophistication of criminal activity and behavior, the fiscal pressures on cities and the likelihood of persistent unemployment for large segments of the population. The document goes on to predict that "the police will be caught between the competing and conflicting demands for social order and social justice in a society that gives lip service to the latter but insists on the former."

To help law enforcement officials deal with these pressures, the report says the public must participate in deciding "what we wish law enforcement to do in promoting the public order and maintaining public safety."

It is primarily to this goal that the report is dedicated, according to the chairman of the study group, John R. Coleman, president of the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation in New York City.

"The idea is to get the public thinking," Coleman said. "The group we hope to influence the

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Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — The state legislature is considering a proposal to hook up a statewide 911 emergency network. Seventy-seven of the state's 169 towns and cities already have the service, but the cost of going statewide is estimated at \$25 million.

Lawmakers are discussing changing the state's rules for paid time off in exchange for overtime worked by top-salary police officers. According to recent statistics, 53 of the state's top officers are owed 2,500 days, worth \$330,000.

MARYLAND — The Baltimore County Police Department gave 118 citizens "civilian award" citations recognizing their contributions to the county and the department during the year. Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan said that citizen involvement is one of the major components of effective law enforcement.

Nine black Annapolis police officers have filed suit against the city, charging racial discrimination. Among the officers' specific complaints were city officials' discrimination in assignment of patrols, promotions, hiring and testing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE — Thirty-five off-duty Manchester policemen went on strike over a clause in a proposed contract that would require them to live in the city. The city's police have been without a contract since last June.

Southeast

ALABAMA — In Montgomery, a Federal court judge has ruled that 7 or 8 of 15 state police promotions to corporal must go to black troopers. Twenty-one percent of the state's 681 troopers and 2 percent of the force's 191 supervisors are black.

Dallas County Sheriff W.D. Nichols has befriended a jail inmate, who, when released on parole last month in Selma, said he couldn't bear to leave. The parolee, William McCullom, 32, had been convicted of theft. The sheriff has lined up a job for him, and is helping him to "turn his life around."

ARKANSAS — Prescott County Sheriff Julius DeLaughter has been criticized by a state prosecutor for giving confiscated liquor to local elderly people who might be in need of some 80-proof "medicine." The prosecutor found no criminal wrongdoing, and DeLaughter, who is in his

eight year as sheriff, plans to continue his policy of doling out tablespoons of liquor to the elderly.

The Carroll County police officer who spotted marijuana growing in a field and arrested the landowners did not violate their constitutional rights to privacy, a state court of appeals ruled last month. The landowners appealed a conviction on the grounds that the marijuana confiscated from their land should not have been allowed as evidence because it had been found in an unconstitutional search in violation of the Fourth Amendment. The appeals court said the growers "did not have a reasonable expectation of privacy in the open marijuana field where the seizure was made."

FLORIDA — Arrests for driving while under the influence of alcohol increased in 1983 by 77 percent, according to the state's highway patrol. In 1982, 11,169 such arrests were made, while in 1983 the figure jumped to 19,723.

The Miami City Commission is considering a \$2.2-million police department reorganization plan. The proposal calls for hiring 67 civilian clerks and returning 55 officers to the streets.

Dade County commissioners are looking into a plan to train convicted drunken drivers to work as school crossing guards. Under the proposal, first-time offenders would be sentenced to serve at least 50 hours as unpaid crossing guards at some 50 schools in unincorporated areas. They would receive eight hours of training and would be teamed up with paid, trained guards for safety purposes.

GEORGIA — Female police officers in DeKalb County's force have asked for the immediate promotion of four women to the rank of sergeant, in the hopes of avoiding a discrimination lawsuit. The county's black police officers, white police officers, black firefighters and white firefighters have all filed separate discrimination suits against the county in Federal court. The female officers also asked for a predominantly female board to review sexual harassment complaints and for a regular review of police procedures for a long-going civil rights violation.

A group of concerned citizens from Dunwoody have formed a non-profit civic organization to raise funds to buy a second police dog for the DeKalb County police department. The group has already raised \$1,500 as a down payment for a German Shepard and its training at the Alpha Academy in Atlanta. Its goal is to raise the full \$5,000 needed to train the dog and its handler.

Following a kick in the chest by a woman under arrest, an Augusta police officer died last month of an apparent heart at-

tack. The officer, Lieut. James C. Hauptfear, 51, was helping to arrest a woman who caused a disturbance after police stopped three speeding cars in her neighborhood. The woman kicked her way out of a patrol car and assaulted Hauptfear, who drove himself to the hospital but collapsed at the emergency room entrance.

VIRGINIA — Doctors, lawyers, ministers and morticians are no longer automatically exempt from jury duty in Federal courts in the Eastern District of the state. The policy of excusing members of these professions was dropped on orders from the district's judicial council, which maintained that such excuses eliminated a large segment of the population from juries that are supposed to be representative.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Chicago Police Superintendent Fred Rice has ordered district commanders in each of the city's 25 police districts to be available at their respective stations one evening a week to meet with local community groups. The superintendent hopes to keep the lines of communication open between the police and the community.

INDIANA — Grant County will soon become the second county in the state to house state prisoners held on misdemeanor charges. Income from the state will be used to hire additional deputies.

KENTUCKY — State police, responding to complaints from county prosecutors, have begun to investigate local police practices. Among the complaints was the charge that local police have been keeping inaccurate records.

MICHIGAN — Highland Park's mayor, Robert Blackwell, plans to replace city police and fire departments with Wayne County and Detroit units. The mayor said the proposal is the result of unwieldy budget deficits.

OHIO — State prison officials are waiting for a lawsuit to be resolved before they can hire architectural firms to design three new institutions. The \$7.7 million needed for the architects' services will be borrowed by the Ohio Building Authority. But two lawsuits questioning whether the building authority is legally constituted have stopped it from selling prison bonds.

Plains States

KANSAS — Cameras were al-

lowed inside the courtroom for the first time in an Olathe trial court. The one-year experiment is designed to see if media equipment will interfere with court operations.

A proposed state law would raise the fine for patronizing a prostitute from a maximum of \$500 and one month in jail to a maximum of \$1,000 and 6 months in jail.

NEBRASKA — A bill raising the state's minimum drinking age from 20 to 21 was passed by the state legislature for the second time last month. If passed again, it will become law.

Southwest

TEXAS — A three-member committee has begun to look into police recruit training in the Houston Police Department. Chief Lee P. Brown said the panel will review the training's orientation to policing, program structure, assessment methods and standard setting. The committee is under the chairmanship of Dr. Kenneth Joseph, the former director of the FBI National Academy.

ARIZONA — Nine La Paz County officials, including the sheriff, who were elected to four-year terms when the county was formed in 1982, will have to run for office this year according to a state attorney. State law mandates that the offices be up for grabs whenever a Presidential election occurs.

NEW MEXICO — Espanola Police Chief Joe Tafuya is having a hard time getting the five new officers he needs. Of 24 local applicants for police department openings, 23 failed a spelling test, and the one who passed the spelling test failed the physical. The chief plans to advertise nationally for applicants who can pass the tests, which he says are "not that difficult."

Because an Albuquerque man was found partially negligent in a police shooting incident, he will be eligible to recover only half the damages awarded him by a state district court. The man, Fred Griego, was shot in the arm by police officers during a disturbance in 1978. The jury had awarded Griego \$275,534 in damages, but he will only be able to collect \$137,767.

A rapidly growing prison population has prompted Gov. Toney Anaya to call for changes in the state's determinate sentencing law. The bill proposed by Anaya would raise the minimum time an inmate must serve in prison, while offering the possibility of parole when an inmate has served at least one-third of the sentence.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — Violent crime in Los Angeles dropped by 4 percent last year, the largest drop in more than a decade. Police attributed the decrease to better enforcement of drug laws, stiffer sentencing and the improved economy.

A proposal to use a wheelchair-bound volunteer to write tickets for motorists who park in spaces reserved for the handicapped has been opposed by some police officers in the town of Escondido. Police Chief Jim Connole suggested that able-bodied volunteers would be more appropriate.

HAWAII — Juvenile repeat offenders in Honolulu will face stiffer treatment from the city's law enforcement officials. The youths will be placed in detention centers and prosecution will be stepped up. City officials expect the crime rate to be cut by 25 percent as a result.

In the town of Hilo, two dozen mid-level police officers found themselves placed in new positions following a management shake-up. Many had worked the same job for a decade or more.

Members of the Honolulu Police Department are already gearing up for the possibility of terrorism next summer when Olympic athletes pass through the city en route to the Summer Games in Los Angeles. The department has met with representatives from six countries to develop international security measures.

IDAHO — A House committee approved the introduction of a law that would require \$500 fines for drug-related felony convictions. The revenues would go toward state drug enforcement activities.

OREGON — A measure that would place a minimum on the number of police officers and firefighters in the city of Pendleton will be voted in March. If passed, the number of police officers would increase from 21 to 23, and firefighters from 26 to 29.

WASHINGTON — A Federal judge has ruled that troopers may not stop Hispanic motorists to see if they are illegal aliens, thus resolving a lawsuit filed by a Hispanic who was stopped by troopers.

The state Supreme Court has ruled that Breathalyzer tests should be considered accurate as long as the machines are routinely maintained. The machines do not have to be tested before and after each use, said the court.

Boston resolving shooting dispute

Four years after a Federal court jury found two Boston policemen liable in the 1975 killing of a black man, his widow may receive the court-ordered settlement of some \$850,000.

Boston's former mayor, Kevin H. White, had refused to authorize payment of the settlement, which has been accruing interest at a rate of \$305 a day. Mayor Raymond L. Flynn, who took office in January, promised while campaigning to pay the damage award if elected, and he seems to be ready to stick to that promise.

The Rev. Victor Carpenter of Arlington Street Church, one of a group of ministers who met with Flynn last month on behalf of Patricia Bowden, the widow, said the mayor promised to get Mrs. Bowden her money "with all due speed."

Lawrence O'Donnell, Mrs. Bowden's attorney, said he expects his client will get the settlement "within a year." Once the settlement is awarded, O'Donnell said, he would drop a lawsuit now in Suffolk County Superior Court, where Mrs. Bowden has sought to seize the house of Dennis McKenna, one of the police officers involved in the shooting. A decision on that case was postponed while

the mayoralty changed hands, but the trial was scheduled to resume February 1.

The Boston Police Patrolmen's Association (BPPA) had threatened to go on strike if McKenna's house was seized. A police department spokesman said the BPPA "stands by the judgment of the court" regarding Mrs. Bowden's settlement, however.

James Bowden, a hospital employee, was shot by McKenna and another officer when he got into his car after visiting his mother in Roxbury, a largely black section of Boston. The officers were later found in court to have violated Bowden's civil rights.

In a book published last year, Boston's police commissioner, Joseph M. Jordan, was charged with attempting to cover up police misbehavior in connection with the shooting. The book, "Deadly Force: The True Story of How a Badge Can Become a License to Kill," was written by Lawrence O'Donnell Jr., the attorney's son. Mayor Flynn has called for the commissioner's resignation, but according to Officer John Nolan, a police spokesman, Jordan is not planning to step down.

New pressure on Jordan to quit

The Boston Superior Officers' Federation and Boston Mayor Raymond L. Flynn have stepped up the pressure on Police Commissioner Joseph M. Jordan to resign.

Sgt. Walter O'Neil, president of the Superior Officers' Federation, said the group is demanding Jordan's resignation for a number of reasons, including his "lack of credibility" and his "politicizing" of the department.

O'Neil claimed that Jordan laid off 264 policemen and closed seven out of twelve police stations for political, not financial reasons. All of the officers have been restored to the force and four of the seven police stations have been reopened, but O'Neil said the commissioner irrevocably ruined his credibility with the department and the public.

"There have been calls from all over the city for Jordan's resignation," O'Neil said. "During the course of the primary, all eight candidates for mayor said they would replace him."

Bob Finneran, Mayor Flynn's deputy press secretary, said the mayor "believes he has received a mandate from the people for a change in the police department leadership. There has been an ongoing feeling in the community that Boston needs a police chief with new direction, new vigor," Finneran said. "The mayor feels he should have the prerogative to appoint a police chief himself."

Jordan, a 30-year veteran of

sioner was not planning to step down. But O'Neil predicted Jordan would be "gone in six weeks."

"He can't take the pressure," O'Neil said. "He won't stay."

According to Finneran, the commissioner has agreed to resign if the city would pay him his \$60,000-a-year salary for the remaining four years of his contract. "It's a lucrative contract, and Boston is on an austerity budget now, so we'll have to compromise on the money end," Finneran said.

The Rev. Victor Carpenter of Arlington Street Church, a spokesman for the group known as Clergy and Citizens Concerned for Justice, which has expressed dissatisfaction with the commissioner's performance, said Jordan's demand for \$240,000 was "absurd."

"The mayor has ample cause for dismissal with no more than severance pay," Carpenter said. O'Neil agreed, saying Jordan was entitled only to a month's vacation.

Should Jordan refuse to resign, Finneran said the mayor plans to appoint a city solicitor and begin a hearing process that could lead to Jordan's dismissal from office.



Jordan

the Boston police department, could not be reached for comment, but several sources in the police department presented conflicting views on whether the commissioner plans to resign. A spokesman for the department's office of information said the commis-

No fuelin' around...

Propane cars lose another round

Yet another police department has decided that propane, touted by suppliers as a cheaper alternative to gasoline, simply doesn't make the grade as an automotive fuel. The Lake Forest, Ill., Police Department, which had converted three patrol cars to run on propane in November 1981, has "totally done away with the project," according to Deputy Chief Robert Boone.

Propane's promise lay in its projected cost savings. When the Lake Forest department began its year-long experiment with propane-fueled cruisers, propane was 50 cents per gallon cheaper than gasoline. Accordingly, the department expected a savings of \$5,475 for the three vehicles converted during the trial period.

What it did not anticipate was the reduced fuel efficiency of the propane-powered cars. According to a report by Ryan D. Cotton, the

assistant city manager of Lake Forest, the savings realized for the three cars was only \$1,732, or 68 percent less than expected. This was blamed partly on the reduced fuel efficiency (propane is estimated to be 15 percent less fuel efficient than gasoline) and partly on the fact that by the end of the trial period in December 1982, propane was only 10 cents per gallon cheaper than gasoline.

Boone said the department was also disappointed by the performance of the propane-powered cars. "They gave us a rough start during the winter," he said.

Cotton's report said the propane-fueled vehicles were considered potentially dangerous by the police department's mechanics, despite extra safety precautions taken. According to Cotton's report, the police officers using the propane cars complained that the 200-pound pro-

pane tanks installed in each car made for harder stopping, shorter brake life and the necessity of adding heavy-duty shock absorbers.

In addition, Cotton said, the cars' batteries had to be replaced more frequently because of the starting problems, and the refueling process was long, complicated and messy.

Other police departments around the country have also abandoned the idea of converting their patrol cars to propane. The Pinellas County, Fla., Sheriff's Department, for instance, which converted 25 police cruisers to propane in 1979, has phased them out gradually due to indifferent cost savings, mechanical difficulties and safety problems.

Lake Forest deputy chief Boone said his department would consider propane again only if gasoline prices rise substantially.

Police protection bill gains in Ohio

The Ohio House of Representatives voted 87 to 0 on January 24 in favor of a bill designed to protect police officers and their families from possible retaliation by suspected criminals against whom the officers testify.

Rep. David J. Leland, the Columbus-area Democrat who sponsored the bill, said "just about every police organization in the state," including the Frater-

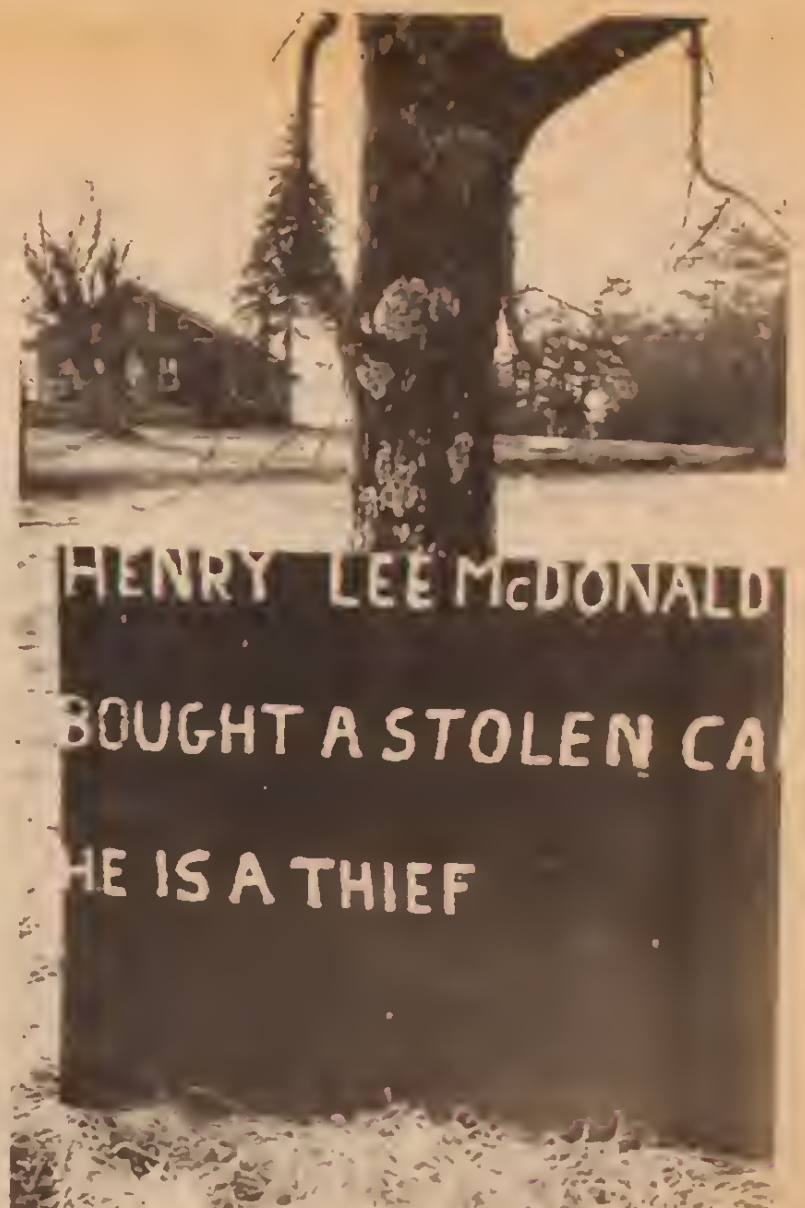
nal Order of Police, had pressed for such legislation to be passed.

"It's our desire to see that the people who protect us have as much protection as we can give them," Leland said.

Under the provisions of the bill, the home addresses of police officers who testify would be withheld by the court unless the officers wished otherwise, or

unless the defendant could show "good cause" for disclosure. The bill stipulates that disclosure of confidential information would be punishable by a \$250 fine, 30 days imprisonment, or both.

Leland said the bill will now be passed along to the State Senate, where he expects it to meet "the same kind of support as was given in the House."



Signing off

As an alternative to going to jail, Henry Lee McDonald of Jamestown, Tenn., was sentenced last month to post this sign in his front yard. U.S. District Judge L. Clure Morton ordered McDonald, who was convicted of buying a stolen car, to leave the sign up for 30 days. McDonald's home is at left in the background.

Wide World Photo

People and Places

Female first in Houston

Elizabeth M. Watson has become the first female captain in the history of the Houston Police Department. Watson, who won



Watson

her bars in a ceremony on January 20, was assigned to the Chief's Command, Inspections Division.

Five other members of the department were promoted along with Watson, including officer Jerry A. Kerr to sergeant, officer Justo R. Garcia to radio operator III, and officers Allen R. Walker and Mark G. Zeringue to radio operator II.

At another Houston ceremony January 17, Homicide Division Sgts. Larry Webber and Steve Garza were presented with awards by the Houston Fire Department's Arson Division in appreciation for their investigative work on a recent hit-and-run case. Webber and Garza found and arrested the driver of a vehicle who had severely injured arson investigator Truitt Tooke in a hit-and-run incident last September.

Ex-sheriff to try again

Ohio's first woman sheriff, Katherine M. Crumbley, has announced that she plans to run for that office again, opposing incumbent Richard Stobbs.

Crumbley, 36, served as sheriff from 1977 to 1981. Her term was troubled by run-ins with the county prosecutor, the asphyxiation death of her personal bodyguard and several lawsuits resulting from a department dog that attacked citizens, according to the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Crumbley has gone on the lecture circuit in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia since her absence from office, lecturing on child molestation and abuse, rape and self-defense for women and the elderly.

The key to higher ed

Beginning this year, Central Missouri State University will offer a new annual scholarship named in honor of a man who has been referred to as "Mr. Safety U.S.A."

The Dr. Norman Key Safety Scholarship will initially be an award of approximately \$500, the money coming from the interest earned on contributions to the scholarship fund.

Candidates for the scholarship must be students at the graduate level who are interested in the safety profession and who have a record of high scholastic achievement as undergraduate students. In addition, candidates must show leadership qualities and high standards of character.

Key served as executive secretary of the National Commission on Safety Education in Washington, D.C., between 1951 and 1970. In that position he helped to develop policies and practices for driver and safety education and for school transportation safety.

A notch up for Wilson

Professor James Q. Wilson of Harvard University has been elected by the board of directors of the Police Foundation to succeed Francis W. Sargent, a former governor of Massachusetts, as the foundation's chairman.

Wilson had served as vice chairman of the foundation since it was established in 1970, and has been chairman of several Presidential commissions on criminal justice issues. He holds the Bruce Smith Award of the American Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences for outstanding contributions to criminal justice.

Patrick V. Murphy, the foundation's president, said Sargent had left the foundation "a rich legacy," citing the former chairman for his support of the study



High in the saddle

Will Hammet, a "workin' cowboy" from California, has earned himself a unique place in the ongoing crackdown against drunken driving. The 69-year-old Hammet was cited last month for drunken driving while on horseback. Said Hammet, "Since when has it become illegal for a man to ride his horse into town and have a drink?"

Wide World Photo

of such issues as police use of deadly force, street crime, the fear of crime, and police strategies such as the effective use of foot patrol. Murphy said he was "delighted" that Wilson will now be serving as foundation's chairman.

The foundation's board of directors also elected three new

members to its ranks: Philip A. Lacovara, a Washington, D.C., attorney; Weldon J. Rougeau, an executive with the American Express Co., and Ann Dryden Witte, a professor of economics at the University of North Carolina. Lawrence W. Sherman, the Police Foundation's director of research since 1979, was named vice presi-

dent for research, a new title.

The Police Foundation board also learned at the January 9 meeting that the Ford Foundation had decided to fund the Police Foundation for two more years at a level of \$900,000 a year. The Ford Foundation originally funded the establishment of the Police Foundation in 1970.

Blair to do double duty

Gene Blair has been named Police Academy Coordinator for the Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University in Huntsville, Tex. Blair will continue in his present role as coordinator of law enforcement and security training at the center in addition to his new duties.

The Criminal Justice Center's Police Academy was certified in 1980, and began offering training in 1981. The academy offers specialized and advanced courses for police officers on a wide range of subjects.

BATF names new No. 2's

William T. Drake and Philip C. McGuire have been named deputy directors of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Drake is the associate director for compliance operations and McGuire is the associate director for law enforcement. Both men will continue to direct their respective operations while adding the responsibilities of deputy

What They Are Saying

"He's always been considered 'one of us.'"

Norman Darwick,
executive director of the International Association of
Chiefs of Police,
on the nomination of Ed Meese as Attorney General. (6:1)



Transmission

Normally an Indiana State Trooper in the training division in Indianapolis, Melvin Carraway led a double life last month when he played the part of a transvestite in the modern opera "Hotel for Criminals." The opera was produced on a makeshift stage in a warehouse.

Wide World Photo

director.

Both Drake and McGuire have extensive backgrounds with BATF, Drake joining in 1961 and McGuire in 1962. Drake has served as chief of field operations, assistant director in the Midwest region, and deputy assistant director of regulatory enforcement. McGuire began his career with the bureau as a special agent in South Carolina, then becoming head of the Cincinnati District Office. He has also headed the firearms enforcement branch and served as chief of the investigations division.

Keeping a super vow

Thanks to the Tampa, Fla., lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, Joseph Richard (J.R.) Beavers got to go to the Super Bowl this year.

J.R. is the 10-year-old son of Maj. Richard Beavers, a Prince George's County, Md., policeman who was fatally shot last October during an attempted robbery. Beavers had promised his son a trip to the Super Bowl if the Washington Redskins played, and Prince George's Police Chief Michael Flaherty arranged with the Tampa police and National Football League security guards to fulfill the deceased officer's promise to his son. J.R. watched the Super Bowl from the 50-yard-line, his ticket paid for by the Tampa FOP.

Va. chief, wife indicted

Portsmouth, Va., Police Chief E. Ronald Boone has taken an open-ended leave of absence following his indictment last month by a Federal grand jury on two counts of mail fraud, two



Boone

counts of lying to a grand jury, and one count of obstruction of justice.

Boone's wife, Pecolia Anne, was also indicted on one count of lying to a grand jury and one count of obstruction of justice.

Boone, the city's chief of police since 1976, was accused of fraudulently accepting a free car from a General Motors dealership. The indictment, returned January 18, alleged that Boone,



Trial run

The trial of Miami police officer Luis Alvarez got underway last month. Alvarez, seen above carrying files into the courthouse, is charged with manslaughter in the shooting death of a black youth in 1982.

Wide World Photo

with several accomplices, backdated two documents and had a false receipt prepared by the car dealership in support of his claim that he and his wife had in fact paid for the vehicle, a 1982 Pontiac J-6000.

Boone, who is expected to plead not guilty, faces a maximum sentence of 35 years in prison and \$47,000 in fines if convicted. The maximum penalty for his wife is 10 years in prison and a fine of \$15,000.

Buffalo PC dead at 68

Buffalo, N.Y., police commissioner James Cunningham died January 21 of apparent heart failure at the age of 68. A spokesman for the Buffalo Police Department said a new commissioner is expected to be named in early February. In the interim, deputy commissioner John B. Myers is serving as acting police commissioner.

AFI names new officers

Richard P. Kusserow, the inspector general for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, has become the new president of the Association of Federal Investigators.

Kusserow succeeds Lawrence A. Cresce, an assistant inspector general for investigations in the Department of Transportation, who has become a member of the association's national executive committee.

Kusserow was a special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation for 13 years, specializ-



Alvarez's trial had barely begun before a bomb threat emptied the Dade County Courthouse.

Wide World Photo

ing in white-collar crime investigations, prior to becoming inspector general in 1981.

Other new officers installed by the association are: Woody Bentley, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, as vice president; Robert S. Terjesen, a supervisory special agent with the inspector general's office in the Department of Housing and Urban Development, second vice president; Richard Roas, director of the office of organized crime and labor racketeering with the inspector general's office at the Department of Labor, secretary,

and Rob Marsh, director of investigations, research and systems at the inspector general's office of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, as treasurer.

In addition to Cresce, other new members of the AFI executive committee are: Lawrence J. Dempsey, assistant inspector general for investigation at the General Services Administration; Bertram S. Falbaum, a criminal investigator with the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, and John C. Martin, inspector general of the En-

vironmental Protection Agency.

The Association of Federal Investigators is a professional society dedicated to developing and enhancing career opportunities in the investigative community.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

Polygraph Training Course

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Downhill racer

New York State Trooper Jeff Jost gets into the driver's seat of his four-man bobsled as teammates push off at the start of the Olympic trials at Mt. Van Hoevenberg in Lake Placid, N.Y., on January 20. Jost and his teammates outraced their competitors with a four-heat total time of 3:59.91 minutes, and will be the number-one U.S. sled in the Winter Olympics in Sarajevo this month.

Wide World Photos

Switching heads at the Justice Department

Continued from Page 1

rule, arguing that if a police officer did not know he was seizing the evidence illegally, the evidence should be admissible in court. That view of the rule has won support from a broad segment of the law enforcement community, including the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Another of Smith's more controversial policy moves while attorney general was the attempt to reverse the Justice Department's stance on affirmative action hiring quotas. Under Smith, the Justice Department aggressively opposed numerical quotas for the hiring of minorities and women. This policy caused Smith to lock horns with at least one police department, the Detroit Police Department under Chief William Hart. Hart and Detroit Mayor Coleman Young have credited the police department's affirmative action program with dramatically reducing racial tensions in that city. The Justice Department made two attempts to have the program thrown out on the grounds that it condoned reverse discrimination, but neither the U.S. Court of Appeals nor the Supreme Court would consider the case.

Although Smith has been credited with achieving a 50 percent increase in the Justice Department's budget, some law enforcement officials have been dissatisfied with his allocation of funds. IACP executive director Norman Darwick told Law Enforcement News that he felt funding to state and local law enforcement programs is inadequate. Minneapolis Chief Bouza agreed, saying he wanted to see more funding for local enforcement and research and experimentation.

Gary Hayes, director of the Police Executive Research Forum, said he is hopeful that the designated successor to Smith, Presidential counsellor Edwin Meese III, will take a more active interest in the research side of the criminal justice system. Hayes, like many other law enforcement officials, was pleased with the President's choice of a replacement for Smith.

"Attorney General Smith was good to the field of law enforcement," Hayes said, "but Meese will be better. I'm delighted to have someone who will be concerned with criminal justice."

Similarly, Tom Finn, assistant executive director of the National Sheriffs' Association, said he has been satisfied with the Justice Department's support of law enforcement under Smith. He called Meese a "fine" choice for attorney general, and hoped he would continue to follow the policies set by the Justice Department under Smith and the present Administration.

Meese has a history of involvement with the criminal justice system, and IACP director Darwick said he is "looking forward" to having Meese at the helm of the Justice Department. "He's always been considered 'one of

Meese seen as a friend of policing

In nominating Edwin Meese III for attorney general, President Reagan has bestowed yet another plum on a man who for years has been one of the most devoted conservatives in Reagan's political train.

The association between Meese and Reagan began in 1966, when Meese was a deputy district attorney in Alameda County, Calif., and Reagan was governor of that state. Meese came to Reagan's attention when he helped effect the arrest of more than 700 students during a protest on the University of California campus at Berkeley. Meese, who had earned his law degree at Berkeley in 1958, was summoned to Reagan's side to serve as legal affairs secretary, a post he held until 1970, when he was promoted to executive assistant and chief of staff.

When Reagan left public office in 1970, Meese joined the private sector and became a vice president of Rohr Industries. Between 1977 and 1980, he directed the Center for Criminal Justice Policy and Management at the University of California, San Diego, where he was also a professor of law.

us," Darwick said, "and I expect him to be accessible and supportive."

A staunch conservative, Meese is expected by many to tighten up the criminal justice system. Giuliani said he expects Meese to push for such measures as no parole for repeat criminals, no bail after conviction, and the "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.

Newark police director Williams said he would "withhold judgment" on Meese until he had a chance to see him in action as attorney general. He added, however, that issues such as gun control, aid to the police departments of financially depressed cities, and narcotics control all warrant the immediate attention of the new attorney general.

Groups such as the American Civil Liberties Union have reacted with dismay to the prospect of Meese as attorney general. John Shattuck, legislative director of the ACLU, said he was concerned that an attorney general who is also one of the President's closest advisers "may not be independent of political influence."

According to Giuliani, this fear is ungrounded. "Under William French Smith, there was never the slightest suggestion of political influence mixing with his duties as attorney general,"



Edwin Meese III announcing the formation last year of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System. Wide World Photo

In 1980 Meese was again summoned by Reagan, this time to help in the successful Presidential campaign that ensued. Reagan rewarded Meese with the White House staff post of Presidential counsellor, a position that has given him walk-in access to the President.

Meese's career has been marked by an overriding interest in criminal justice and law enforcement. He has been called a "police buff," and as attorney general is expected to be responsive to the needs of law enforcement officials.

His conservative views are

nothing if not controversial, although they reflect the prevailing direction of the present Administration. Meese supports capital punishment, an end to Government-funded legal aid for the poor and denying parole boards the power to shorten some sentences. He is said to favor imprisonment upon conviction, and giving judges additional power to detain suspects before trial. He also supports a "good-faith" exception to the exclusionary rule, and is in favor of amending the Constitution to allow crime victims to be heard when the accused goes on trial.

Meese has outraged civil liberties groups with blanket criticisms of their cause, once calling the American Civil Liberties Union a "criminals' lobby opposed to law enforcement." Ironically, Meese once played a small role in the 1938 political campaign of Earl Warren, who was seeking reelection as Alameda County district attorney. The seven-year-old Meese helped put up bumper stickers for the man who was later to become Chief Justice of the United States and led the Supreme Court during a period that saw a significant expansion of the rights of the accused — rights that the Reagan Administration is now seeking to roll back.

In announcing his nomination of Meese for attorney general, President Reagan described him as "a person whose life and experience reflect a profound commitment to the law and a consistent dedication to the improvement of our justice system." Meese was also hailed by Senate Judiciary Committee chairman Strom Thurmond, a Republican of South Carolina, as an "excellent" choice for attorney general. Congressional Democrats have been less positive. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, who said that Meese would "portray the philosophy of the President," added, "I think that philosophy is bad, to be perfectly truthful."

Giuliani said.

"Edwin Meese's integrity is also of the highest. He's going to carry on without missing a beat."

Although Meese is generally believed to be assured of easy confirmation by the Senate, many Democratic lawmakers are less than pleased with the President's choice of a new attorney general. Democrat presidential hopeful Walter F. Mondale urged the Senate not to confirm Meese, saying that Meese's philosophy as attorney general would be one of

"liberty and justice for few."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy of Vermont, a member of the Judiciary Committee, observed that the Republicans' 55-45 majority in the Senate means that "anyone the President sent up, no matter what the qualifications, would be confirmed."

"If President Reagan sent Jack the Ripper up here as surgeon general, he would be confirmed," Leahy said.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee have said

that Meese may be subjected to a searching inquiry of his views on key issues, particularly civil rights.

If Meese is confirmed by the Senate, one of his first concerns may be the search for a new number-two administrator at the Justice Department. Shortly after Smith announced his resignation, Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmults said that he too was resigning, also to return to his private law practice.

Alaska retains nation's rape title

Alaska, the nation's "Last Frontier," is widely hailed for its beauty and tranquility, but for the past three years the state and its largest city have had the not-so-beautiful distinction of having the nation's highest rate of rapes per capita.

A spokesman for the Anchorage Police Department told the Associated Press last month that the problem has been worsening. With a population of 230,000, Anchorage is the state's largest city, and is estimated to be growing by 1,000 people per month, leading some authorities to suggest that a large number of transients may be contributing to the high rape figures. Paula

Haley, executive director of Standing Together Against Rape (STAR) a victims' advocacy group, said the statistics may also be swayed by the victims' growing tendency to report incidents of sexual assault.

In 1981, Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics showed that Alaska had a rate of 102.2 reported forcible rapes per 100,000 population, the highest in the nation. In 1982 the FBI figure declined slightly, to 85.4 rapes per 100,000, still the country's worst rape rate. Police figures for 1983 show 217 sexual assaults in Anchorage alone, up 37 percent from the city's 1982 figure of 158.

There is some discrepancy be-

tween the statistics kept by the police and those kept by STAR. While the police recorded 158 rapes in 1982, STAR claims it dealt with 517 victims that year. Although STAR has no statistics prepared for 1983, Haley said the situation has been getting worse, with the caseload for November 1983 the largest since the group was established five years ago.

Native women, who make up 5.1 percent of the city's population, have been the victims in a disproportionate number of cases. According to STAR, they were the victims in 20 percent of the attacks, but police put that figure at 47 percent.

Searching for arson clues after the fire is out

(Author's Note: This column marks the sixth anniversary of this author writing Supreme Court Briefs. These past six years



Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

there have been several format changes in this newspaper and this column. In addition, the occasional paucity of Supreme Court decisions in the criminal justice area resulted in the column growing to include significant developments in the law in the Courts of Appeals and the State Supreme Courts. This column will mark the addition of Executive

Branch decisions and changes in the Code of Federal Rules that affect the criminal justice system.)

Unwritten Judicial Etiquette

There is an unwritten code of etiquette in jurisprudence that says that a high court will go out of its way not to publicly embarrass a lower court or its members who make a judicial mistake. Thus it is news when a state high court criticizes the action of a trial court. It is extremely rare for a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court to criticize a State Supreme Court in a judicial opinion.

On January 3, 1984, Associate Justice Blackmun issued a two-page opinion in which he openly criticized the Missouri Supreme Court for scheduling the execution of four convicted murderers

before each of those individuals had the opportunity to appeal their sentences. Writing in *McDonald v. Missouri*, A-525-527, Justice Blackmun, who was sitting as the Circuit Justice for the Eighth Circuit, wrote that each defendant facing the death penalty "is entitled to have that review before paying the ultimate penalty...."

What is particularly noteworthy is that just last year Justice Blackmun had instructed the Missouri Supreme Court not to schedule executions prior to the convicts' exhausting their right of appeal. In making the present ruling of staying four executions, Justice Blackmun wrote:

"I thought I had advised the Supreme Court of Missouri once before... [that I] shall stay the ex-

ecution of any Missouri applicant whose direct review of his conviction and death sentence is being sought and has not been completed." Continuing, Justice Blackmun added: "The stay, of course, ought to be granted by the state tribunal in the first instance, but, if it fails to fulfill its responsibility, I shall fulfill mine."

In a related development, shortly after the announcement of this Circuit Court opinion the full Supreme Court announced that it had granted plenary review in two capital punishment cases, one arising in Florida and the other in Arizona.

Warrants — Arson Searches

In a 5-to-4 decision the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed its position that a search warrant or administrative warrant is required before fire investigators may search a suspected arson site when the search is not made at the same time as the extinguishing of the fire.

Justice Powell announced this ruling, which is the first full-text signed plenary decision in the criminal justice area to originate from the Supreme Court this year.

The present case arose out of a series of planned events which literally erupted in the very early morning hours of October 18, 1980. Sometime prior to that date, the husband and wife who were defendants in this action

prepared their house to collect insurance proceeds in the event of a "fire." The defendants had stocked their closets and drawers with old clothes. Throughout the house there were nails on the walls, but no pictures hanging. There was also wiring and cassettes for a videotape machine but no machine was attached.

In a rather uninspired scheme, the defendants emptied several cans of Coleman fuel onto the floor of their basement. They then attached a crock pot to an electric timer that was placed under the staircase in the basement. The timer was set to go on at 3:45 A.M. and off at 9:00 A.M.

The defendants then left for a camping trip. As planned, the timer went off, causing a fire that substantially destroyed all the contents of the private house. At 5:42 A.M. the Detroit Fire Department arrived at the defendant's home during the conflagration. The fire was brought under control and the fire and police officials left the scene at 7:04 A.M.

Shortly after the fire a neighbor called the defendants and was instructed by them to inform their insurance agent so that the insurance carrier could send a crew to secure the house. By one o'clock the insurance company crew was on the scene securing the premises.

Within an hour after the Detroit Fire Department had left the scene an arson investigator

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Lights, camera, confession:

When a confession is irrefutable

There is probably a little bit of ham in all of us, but for the average criminal it's apparently the whole hog. How else can one



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

account for the fact that many defendants accused of major felonies will willingly sit before a television camera and confess all?

That's happening every day in New York City. In the Bronx alone, where District Attorney Mario M. Merola began a videotape confession program in 1975, nearly 3,000 defendants have confessed before the camera, in effect handing the prosecutor the most damning evidence possible. The DA's in all five boroughs of New York now videotape confessions, but apparently the practice is not widespread elsewhere. In a few cities, police departments videotape confessions, but many more make audio tapes, according to Lee Kaplan, staff attorney for the National District Attorneys Association. Audio tapes, however, are more easily challenged by defense lawyers. Video has the advantage of showing the defendant as he speaks, giving the defense, judge and jury a clear impression that the defendant was not coerced. Said one judge, "There is little a guy can do to explain away a television confession."

In the Bronx, videotaping is used only for murder and other major felonies. When a defendant indicates a willingness to make a statement, the district attorney's TV crew goes to the precinct house, sets up camera and lights, and places a calendar and a clock with a sweep second hand behind the table where the defendant sits.

"That clock is very important because it shows there is no editing of the tape," said Edward

McCarthy of the Bronx DA's staff. "The defendant is told he's going to be on camera, he's told that it will be used against him, he's given his rights and he responds to the Miranda warning on camera."

The suspect is then told to tell the story of the crime in his own words, narrative style. "It's completely relaxed," McCarthy said. "If the guy wants a drink of water or a cigarette, he gets it right on

camera. So the defense lawyer can't come back six months later and say this guy was doped out of his mind, he hadn't slept for four days, he was beaten, or any of that kind of stuff."

The result is that in a very high percentage of cases — perhaps 90 percent — as soon as the defense lawyer is shown the confession tape, he begins plea bargaining. "Once the defense lawyer sees his

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Flashback



1958: Wanted posters

Patrolman Bill Wall of the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department gets set to go out on his rounds as a combination law enforcer and traveling salesman for the department. With the force having received funding to hire the additional officers, all of the KCPD's white cruisers were stenciled to let the public know about the vacancies. The response to the mobile recruiting campaign was reported to have been good.

Wide World Photo

Curing employment bias without more bias

(The following statement was issued January 17 by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights concerning the Detroit Police Department's racial quotas for promotions.)

The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights commends the city of Detroit for its desire to eradicate racial discrimination in its police department's employment practices and to increase the number of blacks in its police force. However, the commission deplores the city's use of a racial quota in its promotion of sergeants to lieutenants as one of the methods for achieving its laudable objectives.

The courts examining the validity of the promotion quota concluded that the Detroit Police Department (DPD) engaged in pervasive discrimination

against blacks from at least 1943 to the 1970's in all phases of its operations, including the hiring and promotion of employees, job assignments, and the treatment of black citizens. In July 1974, the city voluntarily adopted an affirmative action plan. One of the elements of the plan alters the method whereby sergeants are promoted to lieutenants. Prior to 1974, candidates for promotion who scored a minimum of 70 on a written test were ranked on a single list. Each candidate was accorded a numerical rating based upon a number of factors, including their score on the written examination, length of service, performance or service ratings determined by supervisors, degree of college education or credits, veterans' points, and an oral interview. Promotions were given to the

highest ranking candidates on the list in numerical order until all available positions were filled.

The affirmative action plan does not change the basic criteria for determining which sergeants receive promotions to lieutenant. The plan, however, requires that two separate lists be compiled — one for black sergeants and the other for white sergeants. Rank on both lists is determined by use of the same numerical rating system in effect prior to 1974. Promotions are made alternately from each list so that one black officer is promoted for each white officer until 50 percent of the lieutenant corps is black, an event not expected to occur until 1990. Pursuant to the plan, a number of black sergeants have been promoted instead of white sergeants who would have ranked ahead

of them if a single list had been used. The U.S. Supreme Court decided last week not to hear the case (*Bratton vs. City of Detroit*).

In the commission's view, enforcement of nondiscrimination law in employment must provide that all of an employer's discriminatory practices cease and that any identifiable individual who has been the direct victim of discrimination be returned to the place he or she would have had in the workforce in the absence of the employer's discrimination. Thus, each identifiable victim of the employer's discriminatory employment practices should be made whole, including the provision of back pay and restoration to his or her rightful place in the employer's workforce at the next available opening.

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Di Grazia: Teaching cops how to drive

By Robert J. di Grazia

Emergency vehicle operation is one area where police officers are almost always involved. If they are on patrol duty they are in fact driving such a vehicle, though not necessarily under emergency conditions. Even though this is a common occurrence taking up the large majority of an officer's time, how much consideration is given this important function by police administration? From experience it would appear not a great deal.

Training on the subject is perfunctory at best. A police applicant is required to have a valid driver's license. From the caliber of basic academy training generally available, that license would appear to be sufficient experience to drive a police vehicle under any type of conditions. The subject here is not only pursuit driving, or emergency call response, but the whole subject of operating a police vehicle.

How many police departments start out with a comprehensive driver instruction program to acquaint recruits with the workings of a police vehicle? How many address the subject of how officers

should drive when they are simply (does that word ever apply to anything in the police world?) patrolling their assigned beat, area, sector, or whatever it may be called? How many address the subject of providing a professional example to all of the other drivers and pedestrians that will be encountered daily? Are physics discussed in relation to weight of the vehicle and stopping and braking time?

How well defined are written directives on this important subject? Too many police agencies do not have written pursuit policies or written methods of response to emergency calls, so imagine how many jurisdictions fail to provide any written directives on the general subject of vehicle operation.

How well do supervisors understand this area and how do they handle difficulties when they arise? Heaven forbid that an officer should damage one of those expensive police vehicles. Disciplinary action is meted out, fines are levied, but what did the administrators and supervisors do prior to the accident to assist the officers so the accident could be prevented? The police field, like most other areas of employment, has a low

opinion of what must be done on behalf of the "foot soldier," but have a very high opinion of how "perfect" that "foot soldier" is expected to perform. No wonder stress management is now becoming a priority area of concern in the police field.

No suggestion is being offered that improper action does not require a disciplinary response when it is called for. What is being suggested is that administrators should administer and supervisors should supervise. (How about disciplinary action for these two classes of employees when they fail to fulfill their duties and obligations? Heresy!) Police officers need direction and they need assistance. They cannot do it all on their own. They cannot be asked to rely on their "common knowledge" and their "good judgment." Their discretion must fall within accepted standards laid out in written form by the department hierarchy (with input, by the way, from the so-called "foot soldier").

Correct training, including "hands-on" vehicle defensive driving classes, buttressed by well defined written directives and correct supervision, will set the cor-

rect tone for everyday operation of police vehicles. With this benchmark operation, it is then a considerably easier task to address the subject of the more volatile areas of driving involved in emergency responses and pursuit chases.

The excuse that tight budgets preclude the possibility of providing all the necessary training cannot be tolerated. First of all, the budgetary expense is minimal compared to the cost of defending a civil litigation matter. Second, it is considerably less expensive than paying a very large judgment approved by a jury after the jury members weigh all the testimony and evidence in such a civil litigation. Third, and most important, how can dollars and cents ever be equated with the lives of innocent citizens and police officers killed carelessly.

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Robert J. di Grazia has headed police departments in Novato, Calif., St. Louis County, Mo., Boston, Mass., and Montgomery County, Md. He is currently involved in litigation consulting as an expert witness.

Dantschisch: A question of police officers' ethics

By Andrew P. Dantschisch

A police officer, leaving a courthouse, says to his partner: "You know I didn't really see that junk in his hand, but you know how I feel about dirtbags selling drugs to kids, so I took it out of his pocket. What the hell, now everybody's happy. We got a bust, the dealer's going to jail and nobody's the wiser."

In the rarified atmosphere of the classroom, an ethical question is asked. "What should the partner do?" He has just been told that his partner committed perjury (a felony), has made false reports (misdemeanors), and probably violated every chapter and verse of his department's rules and regulations.

The classroom and ethically correct answer is to report the partner for the crimes and violations to which he has

confessed. The street response might be to overlook or ignore this behavior as a means of achieving the greater good. Perhaps the solution lies elsewhere. Whichever answer is chosen, the problem points up the ethical dilemma facing police officers today.

Ethical decisions do not take place in a vacuum, and this is no less true in law enforcement situations. Each officer brings to each decision his beliefs, biases, conditioning, training and personal ethical standards.

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Andrew P. Dantschisch retired as a sergeant from the New York City Police Department and is now assistant professor of law enforcement at St. Petersburg Junior College.



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Criminal Justice Library

Deadly force and the element of the unknown

The Badge and The Bullet: Police Use of Deadly Force.

By Peter Scharf and Arnold Binder.

New York: Praeger Publishers, 1983.

254 pp. \$12.95 (pb).

By Kate Coffey
Criminal Justice Program
San Diego State University

Every police officer is trained in the use of firearms. That training includes care for the weapon, proper handling and discharging, and safety. Each officer must be familiar with his department's policy and state laws regarding use of the weapon in carrying out his duties. "The Badge and the Bullet" examines police use of deadly force and attempts to answer some questions and raise

others regarding the moral and legal exercise of lethal force in the administration of justice and the preservation of life and property.

The authors have not written this text specifically for a law enforcement audience. The citizens of this country have their concerns, and rightly so, about the containment of violence and brutality. The study of deadly force is complex, and the authors make it quite clear from the outset that its use is contingent on so many factors that to examine it in detail tends to blur and complicate seemingly clear-cut decisions as to its use. An officer's experience level, his perception of the facts, his emotional frame of mind, administrative policies and the environment all play a part in the all-too-often split-second decision to use deadly force in a given

situation. The factor that prevails in most "shoot-don't shoot" decisions is the element of the unknown. How can the officer be prepared for it? Will his assessment and action in a given situation be correct, morally and legally?

Consider the driving of an automobile as an analogy to shooting a gun. Those who own cars must first learn how to drive. Classroom training, learning the rules of the road and behind-the-wheel experience adequately prepares one for the routine operation of a vehicle. Special training would be needed if a person wants to race cars or do tricks or stunt work with a car. Most of us gain experience and competency just by driving. But how often are we involved in situations on the road that require precision

driving skills and instantaneous decision-making? Thousands of people are killed yearly in automobile accidents. How many of these tragedies could have been avoided? Each driver possesses different abilities, levels of experience, physical preparedness and mental perception, and all of these factors come into play as we drive down the road. But the most critical element is the unknown. You don't know that other driver on the road. What will be his next move? Is he going to cut in front of you or slow down, causing an unavoidable collision?

Now, what about the police officer who holsters a gun every day he goes out on duty? He's been to the police shooting range and is considered a marksman. He respects the power of his authority, and knows his legal obligation regarding the use of deadly force. But is he adequately prepared to face a violent confrontation? Is he going to exercise proper judgment in the assessment and evaluation of possible life-threatening situations? Again, the unknown aspects complicate the decision-making process for

the officer just as it does for the "experienced" motorist who is suddenly confronted with a decision that may result in either a traffic accident or merely a close call.

The authors draw heavily on actual police situations in which deadly force has been used. The reader is drawn into the scene with the officers and is faced with making his or her own evaluation of the outcomes. Mistaken identities of victims and suspects, prior knowledge and information received before arriving at the scene, the adrenaline flowing through the officer's body — these factors and more must come under microscopic review by those of us who are critiquing the outcome. Training serves, at best, to help us prepare for critical decision-making but human instinct, common sense and our own biased perception of the facts will dominate the actions of everyone involved.

Officers responding to a family disturbance may only know that a husband and wife are fighting. The officers are put in a situation

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Uneven application:

Psychology meets the streets

Applied Psychology for Criminal Justice Professionals.

By Virginia L. Revere.

Chicago: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1982.

370 pp. (hb).

By F. Barry Schreiber
St. Cloud State University
St. Cloud, Minn.

At the roots of the criminal justice system are society's needs to influence and, where necessary, control human behavior. Training programs for criminal justice professionals have traditionally emphasized the legal and physical methods of controlling human behavior. A third and less-often taught method of influencing human behavior is by

psychological means. In this book, Virginia Revere explains several basic human behavior principles, and gives examples of how they can be applied by the criminal justice professional.

The task of bringing selected psychological principles to "street level" for the practitioner is at the same time an important and difficult one. There certainly is no consensus about which basic principles of psychology the criminal justice practitioner ought to know, or about which human behavior problems ought to be included in this book. However, in the case of this work, the selection of topics is uneven. While including some problems central to criminal justice workers such as mental illness

and suicide, the book also devotes attention to other areas of minimal relevance to most practitioners, such as white-collar crime and ghetto and college riots. Other more current criminal justice problems with a very strong human behavior component were omitted from the text, such as personal stress management and dealing with death.

The quality of different chapters also varies widely. On the one hand there is an excellent description of how socioeconomic class affects behavior. On the other hand the 12 steps to effective interviewing are suggested as also being effective for interrogating suspects (e.g., "Give the interviewee some control over his

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Tough talk about terrorism

The War Against Terrorism.

By Neil B. Livingstone.

Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, D.C. Heath & Company, 1982.

By Ian H. Lennox
Citizens Crime Commission
Philadelphia, Pa.

Recently, Secretary of State George Schultz was quoted as saying: "It is an unfortunate fact of life that international terrorism is growing." This statement was in response to recent events such as the December 18, 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait, the April 1983, bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut with a loss of 60 lives, the October 1983 attacks that killed 240 American servicemen in Beirut

and a November bombing that killed 61 persons at an Israeli headquarters in Lebanon.

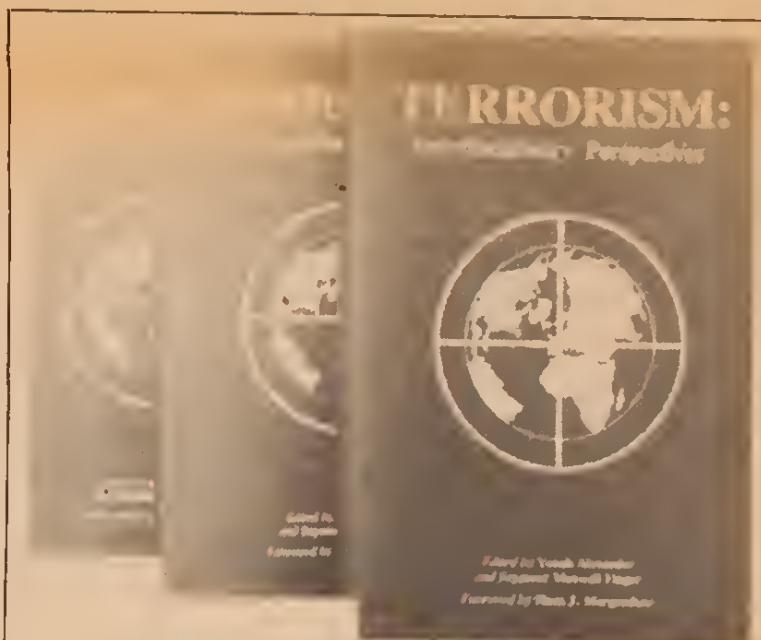
Livingstone's book thus becomes even more important reading especially for those who wish to deal more effectively with worldwide terrorism.

The author writes from the standpoint of a scholar who has objectively examined the subject matter, rather than from the perspective of military leader or official who has been forced to deal with terrorism firsthand. This is not to detract from the content of the book but merely to indicate that there is more to it than a "how-to" manual.

Livingstone, who is president of the Institute for Sub-National Conflict and director of Terrorism and Low-Level Warfare at the

American Security Council, has provided a textbook of all one needs to know about the subject of terrorism, from its organization and a profile of the terrorist and his weapons to how nations are coping. Most importantly, he includes a section on what should be done. This last issue is dealt with in Chapters 9 and 10 and focuses on the private sector's role in fighting terrorism and the need for new U.S. policy. The author's solutions are especially worthy of consideration since the tragic events of the past few months in Lebanon have underscored the vulnerability of the United States in this part of the world to protect its own. A recent issue of U.S. News and World Report described "a new

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'Some of the most important articles on the subject published in the last four years.'

Choice magazine

Terrorism: Interdisciplinary Perspectives

Edited by
Yonah Alexander and Seymour M. Finger

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., NY, NY 10019
\$6.95 (pb)



Calvin D. Perry III, seen in the photo at left being led to arraignment, faced charges of killing a Fort Wayne, Ind., newspaperman, his wife and son. Less than a day after his arrest, Perry was found hanging from a handmade noose in his jail cell. Although the Allen County coroner termed the death a suicide, the FBI has been called in to investigate possible civil rights violations in the case. In the photo above, Perry's mother, Charelene (center, with arms folded), leaves the Allen County Jail with relatives after her son's body was found.

Wide World Photo

Suicide probe

Letters

Choosing sides

To the editor:

I have not had as long a police career as Mr. Biaggi, only being a cop since 1967, but I must make a comment or two on his "Forum" article (LEN, January 9, 1984).

It would seem that because there have been only two "proven" incidents where police officers have been shot by persons using "armor-piercing" ammunition since said ammunition was developed, the problem of the ammunition is greatly exaggerated. As far as I can find out both these incidents have occurred after the NBC television program about "Cop Killer Bullets" and Biaggi's bill was introduced. If that is the truth, then are not both the producers of the television program and those that also publicize the ammunition responsible in some way for those shootings? The police community had knowledge of K.T.W. ammunition since its invention, the public did not, and there was no known misuse of the ammunition.

The same producers and publicizers of the "armor-piercing" ammunition have also publicized the fact that police officers wear "bullet resistant" vests. The results of this publicity are police officers being shot in the head. The general public should never have been told about Kevlar vests. Maybe there has been a secret desire for police officers to be killed by some people outside the criminal element so that more restrictive laws can be passed.

Also, re Biaggi's contentions that police departments and officers do not use K.T.W.-type ammunition, I know of several departments that either supply, issue or allow its use as reloads by officers, the idea being that since the publicity about Kevlar vests, criminals are using such vests. If

Biaggi was in as many gunfights as he claims, he should know that while one is going on there is no time to call for a rifleman. The officer(s) at the scene have to contend with the problem. A couple of armor-piercing rounds through the criminal's vest and body tend to help the officer(s) cope. The reason some, or maybe even many departments may not issue K.T.W.-type ammunition is cost — the cartridges are expensive.

Biaggi has found a non-existent problem and has managed to make it into a problem. Criminal use of armor-piercing rounds did not exist before his hearings; that use may exist now. General knowledge of police vests did not exist before; now that knowledge does. Criminals' use of vests was almost non-existent before and now that use is growing. Just what side is Mr. Biaggi on?

J.V. Vollink
Madison Heights, Mich

Peer praises

To the editor:

Yours is an excellent publication. I showed the January 9 issue to a friend who is a former investigative journalist for the Miami Herald and she was very impressed with the quality of your paper. She said it was obvious your writers were professionals and that it was a pleasure to read the articles. Since you have just changed your format, I thought you would like to know about these comments from a peer.

Sarah A. Smith
Assistant to the Director
Housing Authority
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Letters to the editor should be addressed to Law Enforcement News, 444 W 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. All letters must be signed.

Crystal-ball gazing...

Future of policing assessed

Continued from Page 1

most, though, is mayors, because they have so much power over police departments."

To that end, the report urges greater and improved communication between mayors and police chief. The report advocates a dual system of "educat[ing] our mayors about policing functions" and "train[ing] police leaders to help mayors and city councils set challenging but reasonable goals for their departments."

Staffing is identified in the report as a critical concern for the future of policing. The report advocates the establishment of "a visible national institution to develop and utilize top quality leadership in policing," noting that "such an institution should shine as one solid bit of evidence of our commitment to excellence in the policing of our cities."

Members of the study group took the notion a step further, urging that "we...treat our police leaders more fairly."

"Unrestricted tenure in office is not desirable," the report commented, "but there can easily be more concern for the security and dignity of the top officers during their service."

The report goes on to suggest that "we can be more imaginative in the ways that we recruit top quality personnel into the police departments of tomorrow," and that "we can be more vigorous and more sensitive in the ways that we recruit and utilize minorities and women in the police forces of our cities."

The broader use of volunteers was also recommended, with one member of the panel, San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara, directing the committee's attention to the proposed "New Police Corps" advocated by Adam Walinsky and others. That proposal, which would employ young

people in local policing for three-year terms in exchange for fully paid college expenses, was hailed by McNamara as "one of the most intriguing new ideas to emerge in American policing."

Another member of the group took issue with McNamara's assessment, however. Robert B. Kliesmet, president of the International Union of Police Associations, noted that the Police Corps plan "was discussed by the panel and was specifically not endorsed by most members."

The report also addresses some specific issues in policing that need further consideration, such as the development of standard

guidelines for procedures such as the use of informants and conflicts between labor and management. Also in need of discussion and reform is the traditional concept of patrol, the panel said, contending that "pouring more resources into traditional patrol, or even maintaining its current level of emphasis, is a dead end."

The report is being distributed to public officials and members of the press. Copies are available from the William O. Douglas Institute for the Study of Contemporary Social Problems, P.O. Box 5745, University Station, Seattle, WA 98105.

Wayne County targets hard-core youth offenders

Hard-core juvenile criminals will be the targets of a new task force in Wayne County, Mich., if the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention agrees to provide \$300,000 in funds needed to get the program underway.

The task force is the brainchild of county prosecutor John D. O'Hair, Detroit Police Chief William Hart, Wayne County Executive William Lucas and chief recorder's Judge Samuel C. Gardener. The four met recently to develop a new approach to the county's juvenile repeat-offender

problem.

The \$300,000 grant would be used to hire a prosecution team that would identify repeat offenders and follow them through the criminal justice system in an effort to keep them from landing back on the streets. The team would include three assistant prosecutors, two probation officers, a psychologist and social worker, as well as two aids to help victims and witnesses of juvenile crimes.

O'Hair told the Detroit News that the program's planners have "good indications it will be approved."

NY county chief calls it quits

Daniel F. Guido, public safety commissioner in Westchester County, N.Y., has announced his resignation, to take effect March 10.

Guido, 52, gave no reason for his decision to resign, although he

did admit to "some frustrations" while head of the department. Guido took over as commissioner on a temporary basis in February 1981. He is a former police commissioner of Yonkers and Nassau County, N.Y.

When to get a warrant in arson searches

Continued from Page 7

received orders to investigate the origin of the fire. The investigator did not proceed directly to the defendant's house but rather made initial stops at other possible arson sites. By the time the investigator and his partner arrived at the scene, it was almost five hours after the Detroit Fire Department had extinguished the blaze.

Upon arriving at the scene the investigator found a Coleman fuel can that had been left in the driveway in plain view outside of the defendant's house. The fuel can was seized and marked as evidence.

At approximately 1:30 P.M. the investigator and his partner, without benefit of a warrant, searched the basement and living quarters of the house. They found the timing device and the accelerant and seized these items.

On the basis of the investigators' findings the defendants were charged with arson. In a series of pretrial motions, and later on appeal, the defendants sought to have the seized evidence excluded as the product of an illegal Fourth Amendment seizure. The Michigan Court of Appeals, that state's highest court, ultimately held that with the exception of the Coleman can seized from the driveway of the defendant's house all other evidence was the product of an illegal Fourth Amendment search, which necessitated the suppression of the seized evidence.

Despite the almost apparent arson-for-profit scheme utilized by the defendants in this case, the majority of the Supreme Court affirmed the Michigan high court's

ruling that since the arson investigators acted without benefit of a warrant the subsequent search was per se illegal, and all of the evidence seized could not be used against the defendants in a criminal proceeding brought against them.

Writing the opinion of the Court was Justice Powell who cited the case of *Michigan v. Tyler*, 436 U.S. 499 (1978) as controlling on the issue. In *Tyler*, the Supreme Court held that once public officials are in a building to fight a fire they need no warrant to remain for "a reasonable time to investigate the cause of the blaze after it has been extinguished." However, that decision also held that where "reasonable expectations of privacy remain in the fire-damaged property, additional investigations begun after the fire had been extinguished and fire and police officials have left the scene generally must be made pursuant to a warrant or the identification of some new exigency."

In the current opinion, the Court gave specific guidelines to fire investigators to establish when a warrant — and what type of warrant — must be obtained before there is a full investigation of a possible arson site. The essence of the guidelines are that a warrantless search may be conducted if it is made immediately after the fire is extinguished and before all of the public officials on the scene to extinguish the fire have left.

The dissenters in this case unsuccessfully attempted to argue that an investigation conducted just five hours after the extinguishing of the fire met the

"immediately-after" test. The Supreme Court, in *Tyler* and again in this case, is sending out the very clear message that if fire and police officials have left the scene of a possible arson, in the absence of exigent circumstances they must obtain some type of warrant to conduct a search.

The opinion of the Court further clarified that if the sole function of the arson investigators is to determine the physical or chemical causation of the fire, then the investigator need only obtain an administrative warrant. An administrative warrant is obtainable from a magistrate upon the showing "that a fire of undetermined origin has occurred on the premises, that the scope of the proposed search is reasonable and will not intrude unnecessarily on the fire victim's privacy, and that the search will be executed at a reasonable and convenient time."

On the other hand, if the purpose of the search is to find evidence of arson and thereby gather evidence of criminal activity, then a criminal search warrant must be obtained upon the necessary showing of probable cause. Such a request for a criminal warrant to investigate the alleged arson scene must

specifically describe the places to be searched and the items to be seized.

This decision reaffirms the nationwide rules with regard to when a fire marshal or investigator may act with or without a warrant for the specific purpose of establishing the cause of a suspicious fire. This decision should be seen as offering minimum guidelines in those jurisdictions which do not have codified police, fire or public safety guidelines for when and how arson investigations should be conducted. In those jurisdictions where the local fire, police or public safety department has set forth more specific guidelines for arson investigations, such rules must be followed provided they are not in conflict with the rules now laid down by the Supreme Court.

(*Michigan v. Clifford*, No. 82-357, decision announced on January 11, 1984.)

Boarding Ships at Sea

Effective December 23, 1983, United States Custom Service officers do not have to have probable cause before boarding an American vessel at sea for the purpose of either conducting a document check or a search of the

cargo.

By act of Congress, the Code of Federal Rule, specifically 19 CFR 162.3(a), was amended to delete the probable cause requirement for Customs officers acting on the high seas.

In addition, the change in the Code of Federal Rules has the effect of authorizing Custom officers "to assist any other agency in the enforcement of United States laws on any vessel." Supposedly such wording gives Customs the power to assist law enforcement agencies like the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Immigration and Naturalization Service to prevent the influx of drugs and illegal aliens.

Cited as the basis for the amended rule in the Federal Register, listed at 48 Fed. Reg. 52897 (1/23/84), was the fact that: "The actions authorized by the amendment to Sec. 162.3(a) are not unreasonable in view of the role of Customs; the fact that Customs frequently acts in concert with the Coast Guard; and the fact that no case holds that the stop and search of a vessel on the high seas is constitutionally prohibited by the Fourth Amendment."

Confessing on videotape

Continued from Page 7

tiger confessing all, he realized that there's not much point in going to trial because the guy is going to be found guilty, so generally speaking, he takes a

plea," McCarthy said.

Rarely does such a case go to trial. But when it does, according to District Attorney Merola, "we get a conviction in virtually every case." About all that's necessary is to wheel a TV set into the courtroom, insert the tape and run it for the jury.

Only one percent of suspects in the Bronx who have been willing to make a statement have refused to be videotaped. Most of those who refuse are people who know how damaging such a confession can be — career criminals and police officers charged with crime.

Often, McCarthy said, once a defendant gets on camera you can't shut him up. Once, he remembered, a defendant was confessing to armed robbery and holding a police officer hostage. "All of a sudden," McCarthy said, "he starts getting boastful and waxing eloquent, and he told us about other jobs he pulled. Then he stood up and said 'I'm the greatest robber in the world.' He's now doing six to 19 years," McCarthy added dryly.

The Bronx DA's TV crew also videotapes crime scenes, takes the testimony of elderly witnesses who may not be able to go to court (with a defense lawyer present to cross-examine), and tapes police lineups. "The idea in taping lineups is to show that they were fair so that the defense can't later claim that while the defendant was three feet tall, they put him in with six-foot cops," McCarthy explained. "That way we can show that the guys in the

lineup reasonably resembled the defendant and were dressed in reasonably the same way."

From the police standpoint, videotaping of confessions has the fringe benefit of eliminating charges of police brutality. That's because the defendant is shown to be unharmed, usually quite relaxed, and obviously under no physical stress. "We've not had one case where a lawyer tried to raise the issue that a confession was obtained through duress since we started videotaping," McCarthy said.

The Bronx videotaping program was started with a Federal grant of \$95,000 that provided one camera camera for black-and-white tape and two technicians. Today the unit has four color cameras, six operators, and a yearly budget of \$130,000. That's a lot of money, but it's more than offset by the resulting savings in court costs for cases that end in plea bargaining. And when a case does go to court, the hearing to determine whether the confession was voluntary takes about five minutes instead of three days, according to DA Merola.

The marriage of modern technology and skillful interrogation methods is, of course, crucial to the videotaping of confessions. But the real secret of the program's success seems to be that oh-so-human urge to cry. "Hey, Ma, look at me — I'm on TV!"

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)



Factory shutdown

An unidentified agent inventories packages of cocaine that were seized January 25 when Metro-Dade County, Fla., police raided a cocaine factory across the street from a junior high school. Four persons were arrested in the raid, which also netted some \$40 million in newly processed drugs.

Wide World Photo

Rights panel: Making employment color-blind

Continued from Page 8

Such relief should also, when appropriate, accord a seniority status to the victim of discrimination higher than that of an innocent employee who would have been junior to the victim of discrimination in the absence of their employer's discrimination (here the innocent third party properly must share the burden of his or her employer's discrimination against identifiable victims in order to afford an adequate remedy to those victims). These kinds of relief, of course, must be available in cases involving a whole class of actual victims of discrimination, as well as cases involving only one such victim.

In addition, the use of affirmative action techniques, as tools to enhance equal opportunity for all citizens rather than as devices to penalize some on account of their nonpreferred racial, gender, or other status, should also be required of employers found to have discriminated, and encouraged for all employers who wish to improve the quality of their workforce. These techniques include: 1) additional recruiting efforts, aimed at increasing the number of qualified minority (or female) applicants from which the

employer undertakes non-discriminatory, race-and-gender-neutral hiring; 2) training, educational, and counseling programs for applicants and employees, targeted to attract minority (or female) participants and to enhance their opportunities to be hired or promoted on the basis of merit (rather than race or gender), but open to all on an equal basis.

"Simple justice" is not served, however, by preferring nonvictims of an employer's discrimination over innocent third parties solely on account of their race in any affirmative action plan. Such racial preferences merely constitute another form of unjustified discrimination, create a new class of victims, and, when used in public employment, offend the constitutional principle of equal protection of the law for all citizens. The DPD's promotion quota benefits nonvictims as well as victims of past illegal discrimination in promotions in derogation of the rights of innocent third parties, solely because of their race. Accordingly, it is a device that should be eschewed, not countenanced.

The commission believes that the use of racially preferential employment techniques, such as quotas, is not properly viewed as

a situation pitting the interests of blacks against the interests of whites. Rather, each specific preferential plan favors members of the preferred group — of whatever race or gender — at the expense of the nonpreferred group, which inevitably includes persons of diverse ethnic, religious, or racial groups and sometimes includes females. Members of these groups have often been subjected to past discrimination.

The commission also rejects an "operational needs" justification for racial quotas, as Detroit advanced in favor of its needs to increase black police officers at all ranks, in order to achieve more effective law enforcement and reduce discriminatory treatment against black citizens, and that the promotion quota was a necessary means of meeting those objectives. This justification amounts to little more than a claim that only black police officers can effectively provide law enforcement services to black citizens or supervise lower-ranking black police officers. Such a claim has no place in a free, pluralistic society made up of many diverse ethnic and racial groups striving to achieve fully the goal of becoming one nation.

If accepted, it would justify a claim that members of a racial or ethnic group can be properly served or treated only by fellow members of that group, e.g., only black teachers can teach black children — or that only white teachers can teach white children. This claim would, in the words of Chief Justice Earl Warren, "turn the clock back" (*Brown vs. Board of Education*, 1954) to the "separate but equal" days of the past, when public entities dispensed benefits, entitlements, and penalties of all kinds on the basis of a person's skin color. Such a claim, in short, would ultimately divide the nation rather than unite it.

Among the alternatives to racially preferential employment policies that a police department can use to meet its needs for more effective, and nondiscriminatory, law enforcement are: 1) vigorous enforcement of policies of nondiscriminatory treatment of all citizens by its members, including the disciplining or dismissal of offending officers, and 2) provision of training and counseling programs for its officers to instruct and counsel them in the requirements of nondiscriminatory law enforcement.

Nearly 25 years ago, Arthur L.

Johnson, executive secretary of the Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified about the poor relations between black citizens and the DPD before this commission's predecessor. He said, in part, "At absolutely no point in their experience do Negroes in Detroit see the law enforcement agency as being truly color-blind. . . ."

Unfortunately, the DPD's use of racial quotas demonstrates that it is still not truly color-blind, at least with respect to its employment practices.

Because the issues in the Detroit case are of such importance, the commission is disappointed that the Supreme Court has declined to hear the case. The issue of racial quotas in promotions, as well as in hiring, will undoubtedly be presented for Supreme Court review in the future. The commission hopes the Court will resolve the issue by reaffirming the principle of nondiscrimination and forbidding preferential treatment based on race, color, gender, national origin, or religion in favor of nonvictims of discrimination at the expense of innocent individuals.

Dantschisch: Of ethics and credibility

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Let's look at two possible answers. In the first, the officer turns his partner in. As a result, the offending officer may, at worst, be indicted, tried and sent to prison. At best, he will be dismissed from the department and the drug dealer will go free. In the second, the partner does nothing. No one else, other than the dealer, knows a second crime has been committed. Results? The officer's record is clean, the department's statistics are enhanced, and the dealer is im-

lowest levels, despite the best efforts of management. If an officer, after years of unrelieved stress, went off the deep end, it was strictly a problem with and of that individual. Drunks, brutes, and sadists were looked upon as inevitable, given the weakness of human nature. If the chaplain could help him, fine; if not, out he goes for the good of the department.

Management is also subjected to public, media and political pressures to produce. The annual reports of most police depart-

correct behavior from my people, even if it costs us some stats," or "My officers will be judged at least as critically on the way they do their jobs as on how much they do," or, "I will defend to the death those officers who act in an ethically correct manner, regardless of the results of their actions."

Is it unfair to ask management to take such positions? It seems

no less fair than to ask officers on the street to make tough, on-the-spot decisions in a murky ethical atmosphere. Of course, the manager's job would probably be a lot easier if he insisted that more time be devoted to teaching ethics in the recruit academy. Sure, the officer must learn correct procedural law regarding search and seizure, but if all it

takes is one little lie to subvert the rules, then the training has been wasted.

And ethics cannot be left at the police academy exit. They must be constantly stressed and reinforced throughout the officer's career. It's not an easy assignment, but if law enforcement is to have any credibility, it's worth the effort.

"Where is the administrator who will say: 'I will insist on ethically correct behavior even if it costs us stats'?"

prisoned.

To evaluate such situations, it is necessary to look at what brought the officer to the point that the end justified those means. Did the department, in its hiring activities, actively seek liars and perjurers? Not likely. Did they slip up on a background investigation and mistakenly hire an unethical person? Again, not likely. Why, then do these and similar situations happen?

Traditionally, in law enforcement, deviant behavior has been something that occurs at the

ments are still devoted almost exclusively to crime and arrest activities; not quality, mind you, but quantity. Many evaluation and promotional processes are based on productivity, not content.

Then there's the generation gap, in which old-timers who have struggled to the middle and top look to protect their positions from the consequences of young, radical cops' behavior.

Where is the police administrator who will say to the world: "I will insist on ethically

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ly or negligently because of misunderstood vehicle operation methods?

The above can still be gainsaid by administrators, particularly from small agencies, who will continue to complain about budgetary restraints. For those administrators, two suggestions: One, retire and let a more capable qualified chief administrator attempt to correctly administer the police agency. Two, ask the police department in the adjacent jurisdiction to absorb your department's personnel and disband your department. There are too many small police agencies anyway to provide an efficient criminal justice system. So you will accomplish two important

functions with your last act as a police official: your officers will have an opportunity to receive the training and assistance they require to handle their difficult everyday tasks and one not-so-small police agency is considerably better than two very small incompetent police

organizations.

Police officers are our most important product. They must be held accountable, their job demands it, but only after they have been properly trained and guided. Let us start with emergency vehicle operations. The priority need is high.

Di Grazia: Learning to drive

DEA goes after pot crops

The Drug Enforcement Administration is considering several proposals to rid Federal lands of marijuana, including the possible use of chemical herbicides.

Thomas G. Byrne, chief of DEA's cannabis investigation

section, said the agency is also considering a number of mechanical or manual methods.

Hearings on the plans are to be held around the country before the Government prepares an environmental impact statement.

Containing the new, more lethal terrorism

Continued from Page 9

brand of terrorism confronting the U.S. in the Mideast." Implicating the Iranian regime of the Ayatollah Khomeini, the magazine quotes Khomeini as threatening to use his disciples to "export" his Islamic revolution. While not directly blaming Khomeini for the recent bombings in Lebanon, President Reagan has nevertheless supported this view by his statements calling on Iran to curtail terrorist acts.

Livingstone urges the United States to upgrade its intelligence apparatus, starting with the CIA.

He condemns the Carter Administration throughout the book, and especially in the last chapter, for its largely failed approach to terrorism, which he says is responsible in large part for the predicament in which the U.S. now finds itself. In turn, he gives high marks to the Reagan Administration — somewhat over-optimistically in view of events — for how it is addressing the problem. Other things he recommends include holding responsible those nations which train, harbor or support terrorists. He proposes isolating

these countries economically and diplomatically from the rest of the world. At the same time, he suggests, the U.S. should assist friendly nations in their fight against terrorism within their own borders. Probably with El Salvador in mind, Livingstone concedes that these same countries may be repressive in their regimes but this, while not being overlooked, should not prevent U.S. aid being provided as defense against the terrorists.

Perhaps Livingstone's most dramatic recommendation is his proposal to overthrow the regime of Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi. According to Livingstone, Qaddafi is the key actor in blatant worldwide support of terrorism. Livingstone's suggestion that Qaddafi be eliminated by any means necessary may offend some, but Livingstone is a realist, and after having covered almost 300 pages of well documented evidence as to the danger terrorism poses, more readers than not will probably agree that this "solution" is necessary.

Other recommendations include the indemnification by nations against others who en-

courage terrorism; providing greater versatility to anti-terrorist strike forces to permit a proactive approach, and U.S. rejection of Protocols I and II of the 1949 Geneva Convention relating to treatment of prisoners of war. The concern here is that the protocols accord prisoner-of-war status to captured terrorists and insurgents under certain conditions.

Further positive steps that the author urges be taken against terrorism include: Congressional revocation of the 1975 ban on aid to foreign police units; enactment of the Terrorism Crime Act as proposed in 1981, which was addressed to U.S. citizens aiding terrorists; improved U.S. Embassy security, now more important than ever; closer review of the conduct of diplomacy in foreign countries where terrorism is a threat, including placing a bounty on the heads of known terrorists. Here the author urges that consideration be given to more aggressively seeking out terrorists who have perpetrated acts of violence against U.S. citizens. The Israeli approach is cited as a model. The author also calls for a Federal statute to make

terrorism a separate category of crime, for beefed-up resources for the State Department to crack down on passport fraud, and for an upgrading of selected metropolitan police forces along the lines of what has been done in Washington, D.C., New York and Los Angeles.

While "The War Against Terrorism" is important reading for anyone wishing to be well briefed on the subject, it is a must for the Administration in Washington as well as for Congressional leaders. As recent events have indicated and the "U.S. News and World Report" has stated, "The new terrorism is more lethal, widespread and harder to contain than the terrorism of the 1970's."

Applying psychology to street-level justice

Continued from Page 9

situation; be honest; show interest. . ."). The author generally shows good insights into the understanding of human behavior. However, the use of weak or inappropriate examples too often flaws the delivery of these principles to the practitioner, as in: "If you come along quietly, I won't have to use these cuffs"; or "If you continue to hold on to the gun, I'll have to arrest you."

The 20 chapters of this book are clearly written and laid out, and each concludes with a good summary. General discussion questions and a list of useful but aging supplementary readings follow each chapter.

Although the book's title suggests that it is intended for the "criminal justice professional," the use of examples and the selection of topics in the book is weighted heavily toward the law enforcement officer. Perhaps by attempting to reach too broad an

audience, the book lacks the specifics that would make it more helpful to the practitioner in the field. In several content areas a crisp "practitioner's summary" of the topic is lacking. In the chapter on child abuse and neglect, for example, a more tightly organized summary of the characteristics of abusers and abused children, the dynamics of child abuse and a list of frequent physical signs of abuse would have been helpful. This book is appropriate for both pre-service and in-service criminal justice personnel, but its lack of prescriptive detail does limit its usefulness to the practitioner.

While offering a very useful introduction to the ways in which some human behavior principles affect the criminal justice professional's job, this book would have profited from more frequent attention to the practitioner's perspective on these human behavior problems.

The complexities of uses of deadly force

Continued from Page 9

of trying to resolve a conflict between two people they don't know, people who are emotionally distraught, and they must safely defuse the hostility and violence. Many police officers are killed after responding to such a call, and in a number of such instances, the police use of deadly force is often the end result. An officer must evaluate and act on a given set of facts and perceptions and attempt to preserve the peace. At the same time, his safety and the safety of his partner and the parties involved must be paramount in his decision-making process. The authors stress the importance of weighing both officer and victim safety as equal considerations in the use of deadly force.

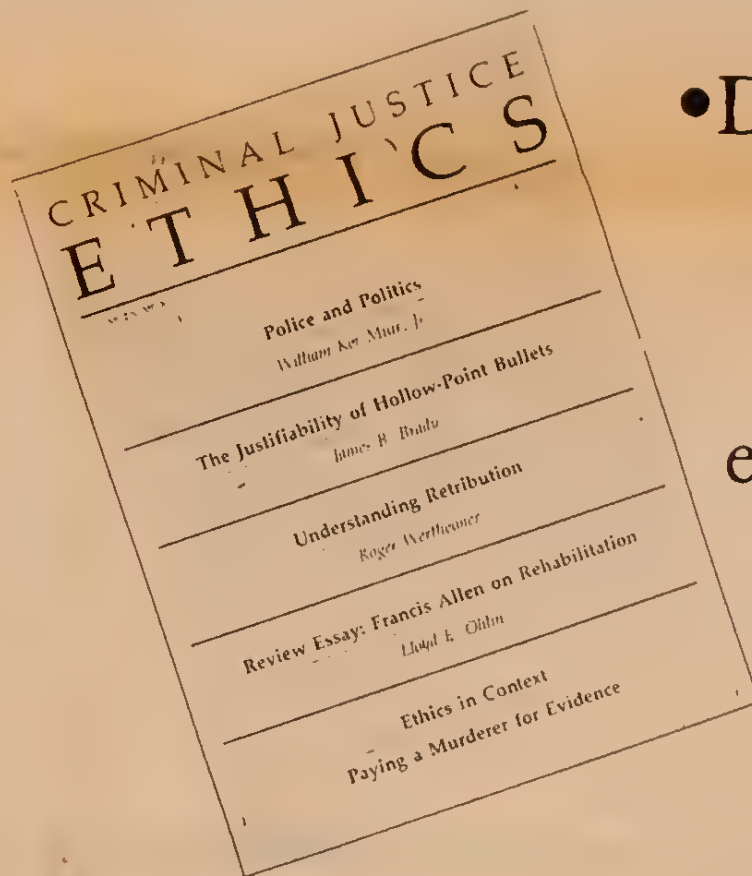
In formulating policy, Scharf and Binder contend, a balance between officer and citizen risk is the critical issue. They propose

that the use of deadly force encompass an emphasis on commitment and training, operational rules referring to high-risk contact, avoidance of unrealistic threats, developing conflict teams, monitoring police behavior, and offering psychological services to police officers.

We cannot argue the point that more training and evaluation are needed. We must be critical and keep all uses of deadly force in check. But the fact remains that police are dealing with unpredictable human beings on a regular basis and must act in their own best interests and with the highest regard for the safety of all those involved. The authors do not hedge on this point. "The Badge and the Bullet" serves best to expose the complexity of dealing with the problems our society endures and makes no commitment to solving the problems of the uses of deadly force.

Coming up in
Law Enforcement News:

An interview with
Dr. Roger Solomon,
staff psychologist
for the
Colorado Springs PD



- Deadly force
- Plea bargaining
- The exclusionary rule
- The insanity defense
- The death penalty

Everybody talks about them.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS is the journal that analyzes them from a moral point of view.

For more information contact:

The Institute for Criminal Justice Ethics,

John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.
(212) 247-1600

Police Officers (Lateral Entry). The city of Bellevue, Wash., a community of 75,000 with a police department consisting of 111 sworn officers, is seeking experienced law enforcement officers.

Applicants must be at least 21 years of age, and have a minimum of 12 months experience as a sworn, full-time municipal or county police officer, with at least two years of college.

Salary range is \$1,851 to \$2,226 per month, depending on work background. Top step pay is \$2,372 per month. Benefits include excellent medical, dental and retirement plans; 11 paid holidays and 13 vacation days to start. All uniforms and equipment are provided by the city.

To apply, write to: Personnel Department, City of Bellevue, P.O. Box 1768, Bellevue, WA 98009. Direct telephone inquiries to Lieut. J.D. Egan, at (206) 455-7854.

Prosecutors. The New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice has openings for attorneys with prosecutorial experience in the areas of corruption, organized crime and antitrust. New Jersey residency is required within several months following appointment. Attorney candidates must be eligible for appointment as a New Jersey deputy attorney general.

Submit a detailed resume, including salary requirements and references, to: William E. Bennett, Personnel Officer, New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, CN 085, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Political Science at the University of North Dakota has a vacancy for a tenure-track faculty position in police administration/criminal justice, beginning fall 1984.

Applicants should have an ad-

vanced degree in police administration or criminal justice with administrative experience in law enforcement. Ph.D.'s preferred. A secondary field in public administration is desired. Teaching responsibilities include courses in public administration program with emphasis on police administration and courses in criminal justice studies. Appointment will be at the rank of assistant professor and the salary range is \$18,000 to \$24,000.

To apply, send resume to: Ronald E. Pynn, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202. Deadline for applications is March 15, 1984. The university is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Faculty Positions. The Administration of Justice Department at the University of Missouri-St. Louis is seeking applications for two tenure-track positions at the rank of assistant professor.

The Ph.D. degree is required for both positions. While areas of specialization are open, the department is particularly interested in individuals whose specific areas of interest are policing, corrections, juvenile justice, administration or research methods. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Responsibilities will include teaching, research and service. Salary is competitive. Positions are contingent upon funding.

Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Scott H. Decker, Chairman, Administration of Justice Department, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1984. The university is an equal employment institution.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is \$25,893 to \$31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with \$400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270. Telephone: (408) 277-4951.

Professional Positions, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority. The authority, a state agency involved in criminal justice system and information policy development, currently has three openings on its professional staff.

The first position is for an operations analyst in the policy and research division. The analyst will examine problems related to the coordination and sharing of information among state and local criminal justice agencies, as well as review current information practices to recommend and implement information policy changes.

Qualifications include a knowledge and understanding of the criminal justice system and computerized data processing. Excellent written and verbal com-

munication skills are required. Advanced degree in a related area and/or criminal justice experience preferred.

A second vacancy exists for an operations analyst in the authority's computerized Police Information Management System (PIMS) project. The analyst will assist users in the implementation and operation of PIMS. Specific duties include providing user training and technical assistance and serving as liaison between users and the authority's technical staff.

Qualifications include a knowledge and understanding of the criminal justice system, law enforcement and data processing. Excellent written and verbal communication skills are required. Advanced degree in a related area and/or law enforcement experience preferred.

The authority is also seeking a director of its criminal justice research program. The director will supervise staff and administer projects related to the analysis, dissemination and quality of criminal justice data.

Qualifications include a knowledge and understanding of the criminal justice system, particularly criminal justice data and statistics. Candidate must have demonstrated ability to supervise professional staff and manage research projects. Excellent written and verbal communication skills are required. Advanced degree in a related area and/or criminal justice experience preferred.

To apply for any of the above positions, submit resume, including salary requirements and writing sample, to: Scott M. Levin, Deputy Executive Director, Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 South Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.

Police Officers. The Orlando, Fla., Police Department is seeking recruits.

Applicants must be at least 19 years of age and a U.S. citizen; possess high school or the equivalent, and have eyesight of at least 20/70. All applicants must pass background investigation, timed run, and written, psychological, polygraph and medical examinations. Applicants are notified of hiring within two months of application.

Salary range is \$15,221 to \$19,658, along with additional educational incentive monies. Excellent benefits and pension plan are provided, along with uniforms, equipment and life/health insurance.

Send all inquiries to: Orlando Police Department, Recruitment Section, P.O. Box 913, Orlando FL 32802. Telephone: (305) 849-2473 or toll-free in Florida only, (800) 432-5702.

Chief of Police. The Township of Tobyhanna, Pa., located in the Pocono Mountains, is accepting resumes for the position of chief of police of a seven-member department with an operating budget of \$167,170.

Salary is commensurate with experience and qualifications. The position requires demonstrated experience in law enforcement administration, planning and training. Strong emphasis will be placed on management and leadership skills.

Send resumes to the Tobyhanna Township Supervisors, P.O. Box 880, Pocono Pines, PA 18350.

Assistant/Associate Professor. Sangamon State University is seeking applicants with Ph.D. or terminal degree in criminal justice or a related field for a two-year term position as assistant/associate professor.

Applicants should have college-level teaching experience and demonstrated interest in research and publication in the field of law enforcement. Major teaching responsibilities in police management and administration; work experience in law enforcement is desirable.

Send application, including vitae and three references, by April 4 to: Burkett Milner, Social Justice Professions Program, Sangamon State University, Springfield, IL 62708. SSU is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. Hiring is contingent on the availability of funds.

Police Chief. City of Milwaukie, Ore., population 18,000. A full-service city located in the metropolitan Portland area. Department of 21 sworn and 8 civilian personnel, \$1.2 million budget, 5¼ square miles. Salary negotiable depending on qualifications and experience. Range: \$28,500 to \$35,600.

Requires bachelor's degree in police science, public administration or related field, or its equivalent in training and experience, and considerable law enforcement experience including increasingly responsible police administrative experience. Must possess or be able to obtain a management certificate from the Oregon Board of Police Standards and Training. Strong management and community relations skills required. Responsibilities include all phases of management of a progressive municipal police department in a metropolitan area, participation on the city's management team, interagency cooperation and public relations.

Apply by March 2, 1984. Send resume to: City Manager, 10722 S.E. Main, Milwaukie, OR 97222. An equal opportunity employer.

Need a hand?

If your agency has vacancies to fill, Law Enforcement News can help you reach out to thousands of talented, professional people who may be just the type you're looking for. Send notices of jobs to: LEN, 444 W. 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

This Periodical is Indexed in The Criminal Justice Periodical Index

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for _____ (name of publication)

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Institution _____

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City _____

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300 N. Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106



Upcoming Events

MARCH

1-2. **Methods of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

2-3. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pocatello, Idaho. Fee: \$65.

5-8. **Chemical Agents: Administration and Tactical Orientation.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

5-9. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by the Jefferson County Police Department. Fee: \$395.

5-9. **Police Planning and Research Methods.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Tuition: member — \$375, non-member — \$425.

5-9. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Tuition: member \$375, non-member \$425.

5-16. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

6-8. **Special Education Workshop.** Presented by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in conjunction with Eastern Kentucky University.

7-9. **Advanced Oilfield Theft Investigation.** Presented by the Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center. Co-Sponsored with Petroleum Industry Security Council.

12-13. **Effective Handling of Spouse Abuse & Wife Beating.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

12-13. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Fee: \$65.

12-14. **Jail and Prisoner Legal Issues.** Presented by the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. To be held in San Francisco, Calif. Fee: \$325.

12-16. **Breathalyzer Maintenance.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$425. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

12-16. **Auto-Pistol 1 Course.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$400. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

12-16. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: \$300.

12-16. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$285.

12-16. **Instructor Techniques.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

12-16. **TDC Mental Health Services Meeting.** Presented by the Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center.

12-23. **Police Motorcycle Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000.

13-16. **State Police Training Directors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$150.

14-15. **Sheriffs' Association — School for the Forensic Sciences in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center.

16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in White Plains, N.Y. Fee: \$65.

18-23. **International Homicide Investigation.** Sponsored by Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Lab, Hocking Technical College. Fee: \$385.

19-20. **Managing the Unsatisfactory Employee in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$220.

19-21. **Commanders Course on Hostage Incidents.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$300.

19-22. **Latent Fingerprints from Crime Scene to Courtroom.** Presented by the Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Tuition: \$395.

19-30. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$550.

19-30. **Standards for Driver Examinations.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$440.

19-April 6. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

21-23. **Managing Police Personnel During Unusual Occurrences.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Tuition: \$150.

21-23. **Cutback Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

24-25. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Dallas, Tex. Fee: \$65.

26-30. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic

Management. Fee: \$295.

26-30. **Child Abuse.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$147.

26-30. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy.

26-30. **Level 1 Shotgun.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450.

26-30. **VIP Protective Operations.** Presented by the Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$645.

26-30. **Robbery and Burglary Control.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

26-30. **Administration and Management of Small Law Enforcement Agencies.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Tuition: member — \$375, non-member — \$425.

27-28. **Identikit.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$25.

27-29. **Executive and Dignitary Protection.** Presented by the International Association of Police Chiefs (IACP). To be held in Houston, Tex. Tuition: member: \$375, non-member — \$425.

29-30. **Implementing Affirmative Action.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

APRIL

2-3. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Flint, Mich. Fee: \$65.

2-3. **Terrorism in the 1980's.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$350.

2-4. **Public Safety Radio Dispatchers.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with Delaware State Police. Fee: \$230.

2-6. **Level II Shotgun Instructor Certification.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

2-6. **Supervisory Training.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

2-13. **At-Scene Accident Investigation.** Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

3-5. **Kinesic Technique of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of Sam Houston State University. Fee: \$275.

9-10. **Intelligence Gathering & Analysis.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

9-11. **Video Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$275. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

9-13. **Management Training Program.** Presented by The New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

9-13. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by the Texas Department of Public Safety. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$395.

11-12. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Las Vegas, Nev. Fee: \$65.

11-13. **Night Surveillance Techniques.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$250. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

13. **The Security Training Program: Planning, Development, and Implementation.** Presented by the Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. (ASET). To be held in Baltimore, Md.

16-17. **New Wireless Protection Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in New Orleans, Louis. Fee: \$350.

16-18. **Robbery and Investigation Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.

16-20. **Management Training.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

16-20. **Crime Scene Technology.** Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Tuition: \$300.

16-27. **Managing Small and Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

17. **Handgun Retention.** Presented by The Milwaukee Area Technical College. Fee: \$50.

18-19. **Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in New Orleans, Louis. Fee: \$350.

18-19. **Bombs and Terrorism.** Presented by the Rockland Community College Criminal Justice Institute. Tuition: \$125.

19. **Neck Restraints.** Presented by The Milwaukee Technical College. Fee: \$50.

19-21. **Medin Relations.** Presented by the Georgia Police Academy. Fee: \$150.

23-24. **Report Writing for Law Enforcement Personnel.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

23-25. **Managing the Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$275.

23-27. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$450. To be held in Springfield, Mass.

23-May 11. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

28-29. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pittsburgh, Pa. Fee: \$65.

29-May 2. **Models for Management.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$500.

30-May 4. **Police Budget Preparation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

30-May 4. **Level 1 Shotgun.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$450. To be held in Palm Beach County, Fla.

30-May 25. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute.

MAY

2-4. **Police Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

6-7. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Fee: \$65.

7-8. **Hostage and Kidnap: Tactics & Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.

Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. ASET Suite, Executive Office Building, 825 F. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 501 Grandview Dr. #209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080. Tel: (415) 877-0731

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

C. W. Post Center, Hillwood Commons Cinema, Greenvale, NY 11548. Tel: (516) 299-2886.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel: (212) 247-1600

Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel: (606) 622-1158.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel: (404) 656-6105

Hocking Technical College, Route 1, Nelsonville, OH 45764. Tel: (614) 753-3591.

Human Service Associates, 17 Westminster Drive, Montville, N.J. 07045. Telephone: (201) 334-7415.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida,

4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), Thirteen Firstfield Road, P.O. Box 6010, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Inc. 1300 Beaubien, Detroit, MI 48226.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel: (703) 662-7288

Lifestyle Management Associates, Inc. 5350 Poplar Ave., Suite 410, Memphis, TN 38119. Telephone: (901) 767-2768.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police International Ltd., 7297-O Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Tel: (516) 765-5472.

Rockland Community College, Criminal Justice Institute 145 College Road, Suffern, NY 10901.

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel: (302) 738-8155

Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel: (804) 257-1850.

Plan to attend the...

Second Annual

Governor's Conference on Crime Prevention

April 2-4, 1984

Albany Hilton

Albany, NY

This year's conference will focus on a subject of great concern to all New Yorkers: personal security. Prevention of crimes against small children and youth, senior citizens, and executives will receive special treatment. Other seminars will focus on preventing rape, robbery, and domestic violence. Learn about the need for community mobilization - and your special role as New York State continues its efforts to Take a Bite Out Of Crime. For information and registration form contact: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services Office of Crime Prevention Executive Park Tower Albany, NY 12203, (518) 457-3670.

Law Enforcement News

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February 13, 1984

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
444 West 56th Street
New York, NY 10019

Taking leave, taking over
As Smith resigns and Meese prepares to replace him, police officials size up the before and after. **On Page 1.**



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